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WEEKLY REVIEW.

—The principal item of intelligence from the seat of war, since our last issue, is the capitulation of Metz. 173,000 French soldiers became 'at one fell swoop' the prisoners of Prussia. Thus the *grande armeé* with which Napoleon III went forth to plant his standard in the central city of Europe, has dissolved like the baseless fabric of a vision. The bombardment of Paris has not yet begun. Thiers is passing to and fro between Versailles and Paris, and if the Parisians, or rather the party in immediate power, would listen to his representations, peace would probably be effected. As matters are we cannot say that there yet appears much probability of it. (Hope of an armistice is awakened by the most recent telegrams.) We extract the following just remark from a London letter in the *Times of India*:

"Never in the annals of history have men, called on a sudden and great emergency to take the helm of a Government, so deceived themselves and a nation, as the Provisional Government of France have deceived the French nation. It is as much the province of a great Government as of a great General to know when to surrender as when to fight *a l' outrance*; for oft-times there is far more true heroism shown in sacrificing feelings of national pride for one's country's good, than in carrying on an unequal struggle regardless of the destruction of life and property it must entail, and the ruin, misery, and death it must bring to those who have no voice in the decision of their own destinies."

We have frequently, of late, thought of the Jews in the siege of Jerusalem by the forces of the King of Babylon. Jeremiah had previously announced the coming destruction, and distinctly notified the inhabitants and rulers that it was now too late to avert this catastrophe, and assured them that the best possible thing for them to do was to make no resistance; they might expect the blessing of the Lord and an abatement of their misery, if they would surrender, on the best terms practicable. They denounced Jeremiah as a false prophet and a traitor, and declared their resolution to resist to the end. The consequence was that they suffered a more tremendous overthrow, a more complete national ruin, than would otherwise have been the case. It was not heroism, but madness and recklessness, in the contemporaries of Jeremiah; and it is not heroism, but an insane refusal to recognize the actual situation of affairs, that leads the 'Provisional Government' in Paris and in Tours, to refuse to make such a peace as they now may. They say they shall resist 'while an inch of soil remains.'

—The *Spectator* tells us that the expression 'experimental religion' is 'horrible religious slang.' Will the *Spectator* favor us with a more appropriate way to express the important truth embodied in this expression? What it means is that true religion is an affair of the heart more than of the head. Perhaps that very fastidious journal would prefer the Scriptural statement: "He that believeth hath the witness in himself."

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Conversations between a Brahmist and his Friend. V.

Friend. It is believed by some that there are other worlds beside this. Astronomy reveals to us the existence of many celestial bodies as large as this earth and even greatly larger, shone upon by our sun, and accompained in some instances by satellites like our moon; and all that we can learn about them goes to favor the opinion that they are fitted to be the abode of intelligent beings; and so it seems not unreasonable to sup ose that they are really inhabited by races *in some respects* like our own.

Brahmist. A very reasonable supposition; and I, for my part, have no doubt whatever that such races of intelligent beings exist in other worlds, whether in our own solar system or in other systems.

Fr. Would you consider it an altogether wild speculation, if some one should bring forward the suggestion that the great Creator of all intended at some time or other to furnish the races existing in these divided worlds, with means of intercommunication?

Br. We would hardly be justified in characterizing this as an altogether wild speculation. The inhabitants of the American continent remained for ages unknown to the rest of the world; and men were acquainted with the existence of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn long before they knew any thing of America. There does not seem to be any *a priori* impossibility in the establishment of communication between the intelligent subjects of a common Father inhabiting these different worlds. We are permitted to ascertain the existence of other globes, and to become acquainted with many of their glorious features; and the idea does not seem wholly preposterous that at some period of the future, some favored children of the heavenly King, should be allowed to visit some of those globes and learn for us marvels of creation and of divine government that could not otherwise be known.

Fr. I am glad to hear you say this; for I was afraid I was starting what would seem to you a very unauthorized supposition.

Br. No one can denounce it as such. A great many wonderful things regarding our own world and its treasures, unsuspected from the beginning of time, have been brought to light in our days; and we can trace in them a remarkable adaptation to our times; as though they had been originally designed for us, and been kept in reserve for these latter days. No one can say how far this disclosure of hidden *arcana* is to go; or form a conjecture as to the surprises which are in reserve for our posterity. It is easy to say that a being who is fitted to inhabit a globe like this, would not be able to exist upon another; but no one can say that the all-wise Ruler of the universe would be unable to effect the needed modifications in our material body, to permit of the removal of some of our race to another material world. Man is made to breathe this atmosphere, and to touch and see the things around him; but once he existed in his mother's womb under entirely different conditions.

Fr. Your remarks interest me exceedingly. I see that this Nature of which we often speak so lightly and flippantly, as though we had measured her utmost bounds, tested her extreme capacities, and sounded her greatest depths, looms very grandly beyond our present ken, and laughs to scorn our poor appraisal. He would seem to be a very bold man, or rather a very foolish man, who would undertake to say just what we might expect to find in Nature's book of progress, in ages to come. Yes, it is not a wild conception that in a coming day, there may be such a thing as an interchange of visits between man and the inhabitants of other worlds; or that even now there may be intercommunications between the different planets of a Sirius or of a Lyra. If such visitors should come to earth from the sky, it would seem to men at first that the order of nature had been departed from, that here was something verily supernatural.

Br. It might seem so to them at first, but they would soon learn, if they wisely pondered the matter, that Nature was just turning over a new leaf in her book of progress. Some of her laws relate to frequently occurring phenomena.—diurnal, monthly, annual or secular: but others have such a vast sweep that we may suppose their phenomena to be separated by many thousands of years; so that an occurrence held to be impossible for thousands of years might at last turn out to belong to Nature.

Fr. Well, Christians say that this world of ours has already been visited by beings from other worlds.

Br. You surprise me. Do Christians say that an inhabitant of Jupiter or Saturn ever came to this globe and told the people about what was going on in those worlds? Have they any testimony of this sort to offer us?

Fr. Not just that. But they say that in former days there were visits of angels to this world, who came not to give such information as you refer to, but to make known something of far greater importance; to make known the character and will of God, and the way in which men should walk, in order to escape his wrath and attain to verlasting life.

Br. But surely you will not be so irrational as to give credence to these superstitious stories.

Fr. What I want to get at is this. You have admitted that it is not impossible this world may be visited by inhabitants of other worlds; Christians say such visits have actually been paid, and that one who was worshipped by angels came himself to this world and that his teaching is in the Gospels. Now I want to know whether I shall be justified in affirming with you that not the slightest credence is to be given to any thing which claims to be an express revelation, and in therefore refusing even to examine what are called the evidences of revelation; or must I, on the strength of a possibility which you yourself admit, the possibility of a communication from other worlds, exam in

carefully and impartially the evidences of revelation, not in the least prejudiced by the assertion of such claims to a supermundane origin?

PARIS.

THE first Napoleon wished Paris to be to the modern world what Rome was to the ancient; the metropolis of civilization; the queen city of the world; the repository of the choicest treasures of art. As the ancient Romans plundered Athens and Corinth and other Greek cities of many of their chief works of art, so Napoleon carried off from Rome, Florence, Venice and from other cities of Europe every thing that would be likely to enhance the attractions and contribute to the magnificence of Paris. A good many of these treasures had to be surrendered when he fell; but many, in one way and another, have been regained since: and the Paris of the present day, chiefly through the policy and the prodigality of Napoleon III, is a far more magnificent city and a greater centre of attraction in the civilized world, than was the Paris which the allies entered in 1814. The sums lavished upon the adornment of the city in the last twenty years, are all but fabulous. Inferior in population to London she is by no means inferior in beautiful edifices, in monuments, in collections of the best works of art of all ages. It is (at the time we write) distinctly within the limits of probability that this splendid metropolis may be destroyed. Ruin is impending over the city for whose decoration, wealth and taste and genius have been doing so much in the last two centuries. The mere thought of the destruction of these various monuments, triumphal arches, Pantheons, Madeleines, Louvres, Tuilleries and the like, harrows the feelings of all lovers of art throughout the world. The idea that such a collection as that of the Louvre might possibly be given to the flames, is appalling.

Yet there is something far more appalling than this. The destruction of myriads of lives, the slaughter that has already saturated so many fields with blood and filled so many hospitals with the wounded, the carnage that must take place before such a city as Paris can be taken by the Prussians, this is incomparably more dreadful to think of than the destruction of edifices, monuments, statues, pictures and libraries. Man is worth more than his works. To complete the picture, there are the widowed and orphaned families of the slain; impoverishment, desolation, suffering in many forms, for long years to come.

But is this the worst? Is this the saddest spectacle of all that heaven looks down upon? Most people would be inclined to say that it is. Yet if we accept the testimony of heaven on this subject, it sees something sadder than even such widespread slaughter and ruin. This saddest of all things is the moral ruin of man; that condition of the race which makes these desolating wars to be always within the limits of possibility.

Take such a city as Paris. There are usually a few in this great city who make it their grand concern to do the will of their heavenly Father, to witness for him, to honor him. But the great majority of the population (the writer belonged to it for years and can speak) delight to proclaim their ungodliness. The suggestion that prayer should be offered to God for his blessing on the war, was received with a shout of derision, in July last; and this was quite in character with the sentiments of the inhabitants as manifested in their conversation, their habits, their tastes, their books and periodicals. With a great deal that is pleasing and admirable even in the gifts that culture has won for them, there is an alienation of the heart from God, a contempt for his claims and his most sacred institutions, for his precepts, his promises and his invitations, a disregard of all restraints except those which society and the state have imposed, a delight in sin, a pursuit of pleasure even into the very penetralia of iniquity, that must cry to heaven quite as loudly as did the sins of Sodom and Gomorrah. We say not that Paris has any thing like a monopoly of sin; in some respects, perhaps, London is quite abreast of it; yet taken as a whole we think it would be difficult to find in Christendom any city where there is less of the restraints of true religion experienced, where the life to come is so little thought of, a day of judgment so little apprehended. The Gospel in their own tongue has now been very freely offered to them for many years, yet with very slight results, so far as the great body of the people are concerned. Quitting all comparisons, the point we wish to note is this, that in the sight of God the moral ruin of men, the reign of sin, the hourly passing away of thousands of immortal and unprepared souls to the presence of the Judge of all, is more appaling than the wars which so harrow our feelings, and which are simply one of the many fruits of man's alienation from his Maker. Very dreadful to think of, was the slaughter of the Canaanites by the children of Israel, at the command of God; more dreadful in the sight of God was the moral ruin of the people, their gross idolatry, their falsification of religion, their licentiousness and their pride of heart.

Whether Paris is to be now destroyed or not, remains to be seen. May God in his mercy forbid! May a spirit of wisdom and moderation be given to those who have the conduct of affairs on both sides, and may the impending ruin be averted! But looking at the interests of humanity, it would be an inconceivably greater blessing, if men would see that the most awful fact in this world is the apostasy of the race from God, and the reign of sin in the heart. God has provided for men a King, a Saviour-king; they will not have him to reign over them; but till they consent to accept him, they need not wonder at the miseries and ravages and withering disappointments that come upon them.

SIC TRANSIT.

The *Spectator* believes that the temporal power of the Papacy has passed away forever, and the belief, we think, is a reasonable one. We are not unmindful of the fact that systems and governments, after suffering an apparent extinction, have often started into life again, and shown that they had been merely sleeping under the pressure of passing circumstances. We are very far from believing that the Papacy is dead, though we think the time of the end is at hand. But, all things considered, there is good ground for the opinion that the temporal power of the Popes has passed away forever. In fact, it may be said to have passed away in 1848, when the people of the States of the Church rose against Pius IX and declared emphatically that they would have no more of his government. They have been of the same mind ever since, and it is only because they have been subjected to the mighty pressure of the armies of France, that the Pope has been enabled to retain a simulacrum of sovereignty. After 21 years, the long lost opportunity returns, and Rome regains her liberty under circumstances immeasurably more hopeful than those which attended the revolution of 1848. Italy was then parcelled out into a number of unallied sovereignties, and Rome could be dealt with by herself; it was no difficult matter for the ruler of France to put his heel upon the infant and unprotected republic. But now Rome is the capital of a great kingdom. All the states of Italy have passed under one Government, constituting in their union a first class power, a kingdom that is competent to defend its own against all and sundry. Between the hours of 9 and 10 on the morning of the 20th of September, 1870, Rome became invested with all the power of this great Italian kingdom; the treasures, the armies, the statesmen, the enlightenment of the latter all became there and then the appanage of Rome. In losing the Pope, Rome lost her weakness, her imbecility, her nullity, and sprang at once to the position of the capital of a united Italy. History has many wonders to tell, but to-day she listens with astonishment to this wonder. We cannot recal anything at all analogous to it.

We cannot say that we agree with the *Spectator* in its conception of the philosophical significance of the temporal sovereignty exercised by the Popes for 1150 years or more. "The Vicar of Christ (as the Popes have loved to call themselves) gained his temporal power because he could honestly say with Christ: The Prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in me." "The secular power of the Papacy has just fallen, from causes precisely corresponding to those from which it arose. Instead of exerting a creative, sustaining and sanitary influence on the affairs of this world, it has for centuries been exerting a cramping and destructive influence upon them." We do not find that the Popes, in the beginning of their temporal sovereignty, exercised a creative, sustaining and sanitary influence on the affairs of this world. From the time that they were known as Popes, or Œcumenical Bishops, they were the antagonists of the true church of Christ, the only power which could exert such an influence. The Papacy means the supersession of the Gospel. The Papacy in its rise differed from the Papacy of late years, only as the twig differs from the tree. The word 'antichrist' means properly 'instead of Christ,' and the influence exerted by the Papacy was as different from the influence of Christ as darkness is from light. The Bishops of Rome in the centuries V-VIII are more responsible than any other parties, for that corruption of Christianity which was given, in place of the truth, to the barbarous tribes that rose to power in those times, and for the dark ages which followed as a natural consequence. Gregory III and his successors could not honestly say with Christ, 'The Prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in us,' for this potentate had a very large share in them and their doings. The various steps by which the Popes attained to their prodigious ascendency, were steps in the development of what has been justly called Satan's *chef-d'œuvre*. The arrogant

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pretensions that were put forth after a few centuries were all involved in the assumption of the first 'vicars of Christ.' The governments of Europe have suffered incomparably less from those pretensions in the last three or four centuries than in the previous six. And it does not seem correct to say that it is the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, his power over central Italy, that has irritated and baffled the other states of Europe; rather has it been the power which he has exerted in those respective states by means of the Roman Catholic clergy, regular and secular. It was this alone or this chiefly that made his pretensions formidable. You may call this a temporal sovereignty if you like, for it largely affects the interests of states, the temporal interests of the people. For instance at this very day, the temporal power of the Pope is exhibited in the resistance offered by many in Ireland to governmental schemes of education, and by not so many to an English government altogether. But the fact that the Pope has a million or so of Italians under his sole political sway, was not a matter that greatly affected the kings and emperors of Europe. How any one can so read history as to find in this fact the traces of a creative and sanatory power exerted upon the kingdoms of Europe we fail to understand. Rome and her diademed Popes are responsible for the eclipse of that glorious light which began to sweep over Europe in the days of the apostles, which had to hide itself in the loftiest valleys of the Alps, in prisons and in wildernesses, until three or four centuries age, it came forth to resume its work of emancipation which it has prosecuted until now we record its most recent triumph *in the overthrow of the Pope's political supremacy in the seven-hilled city.*

WHAT IS TRUTH?

He would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. VII. 1. He knew perfectly well that they could not kill him till his time came; and if there had been any special call in providence to walk there he would not have hesitated to do so; but this not being the case, he abode in Galilee. Here we have a sufficient answer to much that is said about election and the divine decrees. The certainty of God's decrees did not exempt the Son of God from taking those measures for his own preservation which naturally devolved upon him; and if he was not exempted then who is?

Many other things they have received to hold. Mark VII. 4. As though God had forgotten to give certain commandments, and they had repaired the omission. As though the observance of the law of God was a small thing, their righteousness was equal to a good deal more. So it was ordained that there should be frequent baptisms of cups, pots and the various vessels used at meals, and even of the couches on which they reclined at table. To attend diligently to these purifications was to exhibit oneself as a devout and holy man, and to neglect them was to prove oneself an ungodly person. So, ever since, there have been similar additions made to God's requirements, and greater stress laid upon them than upon God's law; and at this very day multitudes imagine themselves Christians whose consciences are chiefly concerned about these man-devised and fallacious ways of honoring God.

Ye suffer him no more to do aught for his father or mother. (Mark. VII. 12.) Jesus sometimes speaks disparagingly of the ties of earthly relationship; only however when they are set over against the obligation to follow him; we are to resist, remorselessly, any obligation that would keep us back from following Christ; we may have to act even as though we hated our parents and be stigmatized with hating them. Yet nothing in the world is more foreign to the spirit of Christ's teaching than that of certain religionists who teach that it is a small matter to disappoint parents or other relations if "the church" gets the benefit of our property. Christ bids those who would follow him, sell what they have and give to the poor; he does not say give to priests, to the clergy; but first they are to satisfy all just claims, all reasonable expecations; they are not to treat lightly the interest of any the care of whom has in Providence been devolved upon them.

Every plant which my heavenly Father has not planted shall be rooted up. (Matt. XV. 13.) You may find many reasons for letting the plant remain. It is fair to look upon; it is very deeply rooted; the fruit is not very bad; the people like it; many live by it; if they had not this they would turn to something worse. But this is God's vineyard, and they who come here must find God's fruit. This is a very offensive doctrine, that nothing is to be allowed in religion but what can plead the authority of God's word; that articles of faith may not be added or taken away; that no respect is to be paid to the fathers even, except so far as they have the sanction of the Bible; that the growth of fifteen or more centuries shall have the axe laid at the root of it. Nevertheless, so it is. Many of thes earthly plants in the garden of Christianity have already been rooted up; but many more still cumber the ground; the day of their eradication cannot be far distant.

Are ye also yet without understanding? (16) Our Lord did not use complimentary language to his disciples. There is an obligation upon them to understand; they have no right to hear without consideration, enquiry, study: Christ knows how to address them; this thought should teach them that there is a sense in his words which will reveal itself if they apply their minds to it, prayerfully. There is a blessing in his words which they are expected to get out of them. To be a believer is to be a disciple, a learner; it is a disgrace for a pupil to continue year after year in the same class, in any school, and much more in the school of Christ. A day of trial and suffering comes, and the man who has been many years in the Christian church, is to our astonishment, found to be yet without understanding. The most elementary lessons of Christianity have never yet been learned by him; he did not even know that Christ chooses all things for the believer and that the believer has agreed to be content with Christ's choice; he has never yet learned that faith is more important than houses and lands, a pleasant home and an influential name.

It cannot defile him because it entereth not into his heart. (19) Religion is in loving God with all the heart; the seat of sanctity is the heart; where there is no holiness, no defilement is possible. Corrupt religion brings in new ideas; makes holiness to consist in external things; it has its holy vestments, holy water, holy vessels, holy places, holy persons (apart from character), holy looks, holy attitudes, holy phrases, holy forms of prayer, holy images and relics, holy days and hours, and defilement is restricted to the opposite of these.

Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts. (19). The heart of man is such a fountain of corruption, that the streams flowing from it are sufficient to defile the whole world, and to cover the face of universal nature with its exhalations. How marvellous the madness that seeks to hide this with a fine robe and imagine itself holy. Behold this goodly fane, this dim, religious temple, its lofty roof, its pillars, arches, cornices, mosaics, and manifold adornments, its altar, vestments, processions, incense, organ, surpliced choirs; hear the solemnly intoned prayers; and know that it is quite possible and by no means improbable that even in the imperceptible interval between one sentence of the prayer and another, there is enough of vanity, impurity, pride, and infidelity flitting through the heart of the priest to fill the entire place with the withering curse of the wrath of God. Let a man once know the meaning of the words, Hallowed be thy name, once know what is really meant by the holiness of God, and there is an end to the miserable fiction of an outside, artistic holiness. Unto this man will I look, even unto him that is poor and of a contrite heart and who trembleth at my word; to this publican; to this man who knows the corruption of his own heart and pants after the Spirit and the word of God as the hart after the water-brooks.

He answered her not a word. (Matt. XV. 23.) For the reason that she needed the lesson taught by his silence, needed to learn this before she could receive the blessing taught. The silence of the Lord has a blessing for us, if we know how to lay hold upon it. She needed to know the unhappy position in which heathenism placed its followers; to know how far she had put herself beyond the pale of the remotest claim on God; needed to recognize God's work in choosing the Jews to be his peculiar people, and to condemn herself for past blindness; needed to become more acquainted with her own personal unworthiness and helplessness. If Christ had made no distinction between Jews and Gentiles in the communication of his benefits, he would have been not in harmony with the government of his heavenly Father, who up to that time was making a difference. While the middle wall of partition existed, he could not ignore it.

O woman, great is thy faith. (28). Remarkable truly is the faith that refuses to listen to arguments brought by Christ himself against it; that believes in his love, in the face of very decided demonstrations of indifference; that appeals from Christ's present revelation of himself, to his eternal underlying love. If there had been less faith and more of self-love in her, she would have been completely disheartened by the reference to children and dogs; but she proved that she was no Gentile in the sense of being an unbeliever; she had that which alone could truly constitute one a child, and that which almost the entire nation of the Jews have been without for 18 centuries—faith in the Son of David.

LEAFLETS.

"*Is there not an appointed time for man upon earth?*'

The character of Job is one from which we all need to learn and may learn a lesson. If we learn aright, it will be a lesson of great value. "Ye have heard of the patience of Job." It is an old story. Every child knows it. Yet very few grown people even profit by it. A portrait of the venerable man, taken as he uttered the words written above, would be a most interesting and instructive sight. We should see those dreadful eastern boils, which most of us have some experience of, and those unsightly sores covering his body. We should see the large patches of broken skin, which in seasons of extreme agony he had torn off. We should observe his sad countenance disfigured by the disease, yet showing clear marks of patience and fortitude and trust in some One unseen. And if we could read his heart, we should find there a most enviable hopefulness, a most blessed passive obedience, a most calm and holy confidence in God,—a confidence which not even all the excruciating pain he was enduring, nor the awful dismalness of his future earthly existence, nor yet the revilings, provocations and misleading sophistries of his ungenerous comforters could for a moment shake. "Truly," Job would say, "God's dealings with me are very mysterious. Who by searching can find out their purport? His hand is laid heavily upon me. He has put me into his crucible. I am sorely tried, sorely pained. Yet why should a living man complain? There will be an end of all this suffering some day. It may indeed be years before my disease abates, if it ever abate save by the frost of death. Nevertheless, I can bear it all, for I know it will not last for ever. 'Is there not an appointed time for man upon earth?'"

This is the spirit for those to cherish who are brought into the furnace of affliction, or are placed by God's appointment in circumstances of peculiar trial, difficulty, and trouble. God never lays on His people a burden heavier than they can bear. The back and the burden are proportioned and adjusted with the utmost precision. Troubles do not spring out of the dust, nor sorrow from the ground. They are not the result of chance. When grievances, sickness, pain come upon the people of God, it is not for nothing they come: it is not from caprice they are sent. I remember a magistrate once telling me that when he had a criminal flogged, he always had a doctor in attendance to proportion the punishment to the strength of the culprit's body. In the punishment which our Father inflicts for sin, the heavenly Physician is ever in attendance during the process. No more pain is allowed, no more is given than the necessity of the case demands, that is, no more than will be for the benefit of the disobedient sufferer. The spirit of patience is therefore the right spirit to cherish in our times of trial and sorrow. For if we are the true followers of Christ, we are well assured that no pain, no suffering can continue to harass us for ever. It may remain for many months, for many years, still, "Is there not an appointed time for

man upon the earth?" That time will one day be completed. The soul will escape from its wretched dwelling. It will mount up beyond the bright stars, it will enter upon its heavenly inheritance and never again feel the power of pain.

"Is there not an appointed time for man upon the earth?" Yes, there is. No man can lengthen out his life by a single moment. All the sorcery and wisdom of Egypt were powerless when Death appeared. Among all the startling discoveries in chemistry and medicine there has been no drug found which can add a second to a man's life. "There is no bribing death." Just so many years, just so many moments as God has appointed for you to live, exactly that number shall you continue to breathe. Think of this when you hear your watch tick under your pillow. The day, the hour that is appointed neither yourself nor your doctor can tell. But it will come—come perhaps to-morrow, perhaps to-night. Perhaps God may send fever to fulfil His decree and carry you off, perhaps cholera, perhaps a railway "accident," perhaps a sword, perhaps a bullet, perhaps a lightningflash: perhaps a blood vessel will burst: perhaps some mistaken medicine may turn out poison. All elements, all agents, all means are equally under God's control and are employed to carry out his pre-ordained arrangements. No man is secure from death for an hour. No man can arrange for himself the day of his death. "Is there not an *appointed* time for man upon the earth?" "Be ye therefore ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man shall come."

Gujarat. R. A.

Epitome of News.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

—*Overland Mail*: We have news from Paris to September 27, but there is great discrepancy in the tenor of the reports. A German official account says the Mobile Guards are deserting by twenties and fifties, and that about 200 were shot for disobedience. On the other hand, a "Reuter's Telegram," founded on a letter from Paris, dated September 25, say that the steadiness and good conduct of the Garde Mobile are admirable, and that great enthusiasm prevails in the capital.—On Sunday morning last His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury held a general ordination in the parish church of Croydon. As this was the first appearance of His Grace in the performance of any important act since his severe illness, a large number of the local gentry and others attended for the purpose of giving him a welcome. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Gell, Bishop of Madras. An interesting incident is related in connection with this ordination. Two of the gentlemen ordained (the Rev. H. C. Squires, of Wadham College, Oxford; and the Rev. R. A. Squires, of St John's College, Cambridge) were twin brothers. Born together, their affections, and sympathies, and their future destiny seem to run together. Their features are so much alike that it is difficult to distinguish them. The thoughts of both were directed to the ministry, and both have sought for missionary work. In the Archbishop's examination they both showed themselves excellent scholars, one of them (Mr. R. A. Squires) being placed first in the examination, was selected, consequently, to read the Gospel in the Ordination Service. As their affection will not allow them to be separated, they will both proceed to India, and their labours among the heathen will be conducted within a few miles of each other. They will work in connection with the Church Missionary Society.—The case of Mr. E. Pratt, of the Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service (reported at length in the Bombay daily journals at the end of last year), who, by an order of official banishment, was removed from the Bombay Bench of Justices for resisting payment of a local exaction, will, it is expected, be brought before the House of Commons during the next session of Parliament. The case has been already under the consideration of more than one member of Parliament; and Mr. John Stuart Mill, to whom also it has been submitted, has written that in his opinion "the Government ought to lay before Parliament all the papers connected with the case." He adds, "One may have a strong impression on which side justice lies, but a deliberate opinion can only be given on the whole of the evidence."—The mail which arrived at Plymouth on September 23 reports great excitement at the Cape in consequence of the diamond fields turning out very rich. Large parties were leaving Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and the rest of the towns daily for the diamond district. Some of the frontier towns were almost depopulated. The plaster on a small homestead and craal adjoining Dultfontein was found studded with small diamonds instead of sand. Many persons were amassing great wealth. Mr. Pretorious, the President of the Free State Republic, and his Ministers, had temporarily left the cares of State to become diggers for diamonds. The Satin gold-fields were proving more remunerative than was expected, but their attractions were completely eclipsed by the diamond discoveries. A Provisional Government had been formed at the diamond-fields, with the view of establishing a Republic.—The *Record* notices the death at Cannes of Mr. J. Evans, who was the originator of that journal, and who also set on foot the well-known French religious paper, the *Esperance*. He was seventy-eight years of age.

—*Times of India*: "We understand that the Commissioner of Police, and also the Chief Magistrate, have again addressed Government regarding the prevalence of European vagrancy in Bombay."

"We observe from an official return that on Saturday the 22nd inst., there were in all 234 prisoners working out their sentences in the House of Correction at Bombay. Of these 152 were natives and 82 Europeans They had been sentenced as follows:—85 by the High Court; 4 by the Court of Petty Sessions; 112 by the magistrates of police; 32 by military courts-martial: and one by a naval court-martial."

"The Commissioner in Sind has submitted to Government a summary of reports regarding the appearance of locusts. We see that in the Kurrachee talooka, the people, fearing the arrival of locusts, have not cultivated to such an extent as usual. Near Tuppa Hubb Mukkan Gujra young ones had been hatched, but they committed no damage. The second Moonshee of the talooka was absent in Tuppa Hubb from the 15th to the 17th September, making arrangements for the destruction of the locusts. A bird, called by the people 'Vayah,' sometimes called the 'Gowaree' bird, had eaten up a number of the young ones. On the 22nd August locusts made their appearance in Tuppa Sonda and devoured the leaves of the young bajree crops, but these again sprouted owing to timely watering. On the 15th September they visited the village of Goona and left without doing any injury."

"A news-letter from Kussowlie mentions the appearance in that neighbourhood of 'an ancient Brahmin,' who shows amusing symptoms of mental aberration. Here is the story in the correspondent's own words:—'Putting on the garb of a prophet, he declares that a comet of gigantic size in about appearing in the western sky; and that if a few days after *Dewalee* (the time appointed) this luminary does not show itself, he will eat the flesh of a cow, curse Brahma, and die.' Moreover, the comet is to portend the bloodiest war witnessed by a sublunary from the time of Alexander the Great.'"

"The Zend College.—An examination of the pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zend and Pehlvi College was recently held by a committee of examiners; and a report has been sent in by the honorary secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, to the trustees of the College fund. The College was founded at Bombay some years ago in commemoration of the name of the late Parsee Baronet, and is chiefly endowed by members of the Baronet's family. The students are young priests of the Parsee community, and the progress made by them has been, in the opinion of the examiners, satisfactory and very creditable to the Principal of the College, Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sanjana. There are at present on the rolls about fifteen students, studying the Zend and Pehlvi languages, with Sanscrit, Persian, and also English."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31.

—*Overland Mail*: "The Prussian head-quarters are removed from Ferriéres to Versailles, and the bombardment of Paris is daily expected to commence.—Latest letters from Paris, with dates to October 4, report a scarcity of meat. The city had just received the disheartening news of the fall of Toul and Strasburg.—It is reported from Orleans that the Germans have been driven out of Toury, Janville, and Pithiviers.—Beauvais and Epernon have been occupied by the Prussians.—Continual sorties are reported from Metz. The supposition that Marshal Bazaine's allegiance to the Emperor is unbroken gains ground.—Count Bismarck has published his version of the interview with M. Jules Favre. The two accounts of the negotiations do not materially differ.—The Duke of Nassau has been shot in his carriage by a Franc-tireur at Rheims. The secret passage of his coffin through the Prussian lines seems to have originated a rumour of the death of Von Moltke.—Strasburg is rapidly recovering from the siege. Shops and markets have been reopened. 10,000 citizens are, however, said to be homeless. Subscriptions are being raised for them throughout Germany.—A new German army of 170,000 men, for the South of France, is being formed at Freiberg.—Official contradiction has been given to some of the rumours of military activity in Russia.—A document has been published as Napoleon's manifesto, but the Emperor's secretary declares it to be fictitious.—The intentions of the British Government in regard to the China difficulty are not yet made known.—By the vote taken in the Papal States, on October 2, the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel has been recognised almost unanimously.—Brussels is said to contain 30,000 Parisian refugees.—Lord Alfred Paget has been sent on a visit of sympathy to the Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst.—The inquiry into the loss of the *Captain* is concluded. The judgment of the Court has not yet been given.—The halfpenny card post and newspaper stamp came into operation on October 1.—The Hon. A. H. Gordon is gazetted Governor of Mauritius, and Mr. R. B. Robertson Vice-Consul at Yokohama.—Colonel J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in Egypt, in connection with the Overland Troop Service.

Though Paris is closely invested, the siege has not yet begun. There have been skirmishes of more or less importance outside, and a constant fire is directed against the Prussian outposts from the detached forts. The Prussian siege guns and mortars have arrived, and are in position ready for immediate operation. Official advices received in Berlin from head-quarters report that the preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications and for shelling Paris are complete. At present the weather is fine, but the cold and wet will ere long set in, and if the siege lasts far into the winter, will tell severely upon the hundreds of thousands of Germans who surround the doomed city.

The head-quarters of the King of Prussia were advanced from Ferriéres to Versailles on October 5 where it is understood that His Majesty will occupy one of the wings of the Château. The Crown Prince's army has taken up positions on the south and south-west of Paris; and it seems now probable that the chief attack will be made on some point opposite this army. Bagneux, between Villejuif and Chatillon, is being fortified by the Germans; the French have attacked it several times, but without success. The terraces of Meudon, further to the left, are held as an artillery position. Proceeding westward we come to the heights of St. Cloud, where the Germans have established their batteries. Another important new work, Fort Montretout, in front of Garches, has fallen into the hands of the Germans; and to the north of Mont Valerien they have secured the redoubt of Genevilliers. The LOurcq Canal (N. E. by E.) is being diverted at Sevran into a rivulet, to deprive the besieged of water, and to strengthen the position of the Prussian Guards. A German battery has been erected near Sévres, opposite to the Bois de Bouolgne. At Bougival a bridge has been thrown across the Seine, to communicate with the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony.

From Metz we learn from the official journal for Alsace of September 27 that negotiations for capitulation have been resumed between Marshal Bazaine and Prince Frederick Charles. Formerly the Marshal demanded to be allowed to march out of the fortress unmolested, with arms and military honours, and proceed to the south of France. He further asked that his wounded should be removed out of Metz. The answer was, that an unconditional surrender could alone be accepted. At the same time the Prince sent as his ultimatum the conditions on which Sedan had capitulated If the Marshal did not accept these within six hours, the bombardment was to be resumed.—The sortie of which we had heard last week was made in considerable force, and with artillery and cavalry. The

Prussians fell back fighting as far as Ars Laquenexy, on the road to Courcelles, which seemed again to be the point of the French attack. While they fell back another corps, the first corps of the Second Army, prepared to attrck the French in flank, and to cut off their retreat to Metz. The French, however, quickly saw their danger and withdrew hurriedly, carrying with them their dead and wounded and a hundred prisoners. The guns of Fort Queleu kept up a heavy fire all the time. In driving back the French, the Prussian field-guns, which opened a heavy fire on them, caused them severe loss, and set fire to the village of Colombey, and to La Grange-aux-Bois, both of which were wholly destroyed. The Prussians reoccupied their former positions. They have now armed their outposts with Chassepots, as it was found that their sentries were permitted to take pot shots at the Prussians.—A Prussian soldier, writing from before Metz, says the villagers of the neighbourhood laugh at the idea of the place being starved out, and relate stories of endless provision columns which were brought in time of peace. A peasant, whom hunger induced to escape from Metz to the German outposts, states that the provisions for the military are still in some measnre sufficient, though the cavalry horses have to be slaughtered. The civilians are famished, and bands of desperate men are only held in check by the strictest military rigoar.

The following terrible scenes on the battle-field of Sedan are described by a correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. "The operation of the German bombs was frightful. In the first row of tents we found five, in the second six Frenchmen struck down by one shot. The latter group was just busy with the soup; the shell had exploded in the body itself of the soldier in the centre of the party. He was completely carbonised from the waistband to the knee, flesh and uniform burnt to tinder. A second had the face and fore part of the skull torn awy—the brains lay in the other half as in a bowl; a third had his head and neck clean shaven from the body; and a fourth had been in the act of lifting a tin cup to his mouth, of which the lower jawbone alone remained. A few steps from these Frenchmen we came across a dead Prusaian; had a shot in the left side, and according to our doctors must have survived in a conscious state for about ten minutes; he had pushed his knapsack under his head, and leant upon his right arm; the look of his still open eyes was fixed upon the photograph of a girl in his stiff left hand; he had drawn the picture out of the letter-case which lay near him, and had awaited death, his gaze riveted on the beloved features. We stood still for a while in deep emotion; we then released the letter from his hand, made out his name and address, as well as those of the young woman from the letters found by his side, and one of us undertook to forward the picture and letters, with an account of the manner of his death, to his beloved.

A Leipsec paper relates the following episode of this battle:—A boy, searcely twelve years old, frighfully mutilated, was brought in an ambulance. Fragments of bombs had cut off both feet and his right hand. His condition was hopeless, and his mother's agony, for she knelt by him, was terrible. In his delirium he narrated how the Emperor, on returning to Sedan on September had given himhis horse to hold. At that moment a hail of grenades fell on the town, and he was struck by the splinter of a bomb which exploded at the foot of Turenne's statute. The horse was killed, and several persons of the Emperor's suite were injured, but Napoleon was unhurt.

A Parisian correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* mention s a curious detail relating to the publication of the papers found at the Tuileries. It has been impossible to discover the names of the nu nerous stipendiaries who on different accounts and in all classes of society profited by the secret resources of the Imperial Government An immense file of receipts has been discovered, but these reveal nothing but the figures of the sums received, with the signature, always the same, of an obscure official named Tronsin Dumersan. But besides this, when any influential person wished the secret with regard to him to be still better kept, this same official breathed on the pane of the bureau and wrote with his finger the figure of the sum to be received, which vanished instantly. The amount of the sums thus given is incalculable.

Archishp M. Hale, in addressing his clergy, at Dunmore, alluded to the fall of the temporal power of the Pope, and expressed no hope of its restoration, but said that he would still be head of the church, that his spiritual power would not be diminished, and that he would rule with greater influence than ever 200,000,000 of willing 'subjects.' A collection a large scale, to supply the temporal wants of the Pope and his Court, is spoken of."

—Count Bismarck officially and peremptorily declares that the entire account given by Dr. Russell, the *Times'* correspondent, of the interview between Louis Napoleon and the King of Prussia is "a pure invention."

—The *Jami-Jamshed* hears that 3,000 troops are to be sent to China, and that they will embark at Vingorla and Aden. Ships have been chartered to carry out these reliefs; the troops for Aden will be sent from Bombay and the relieved regiments go to China.

—*Times of India:* "We regret to have to announce the total loss of the British ship *Clytemnestra*, of Liverpool, William McWhinnie, Commander, on the reefs to the south of the Island of Rodrigues, on the morning of Sunday, the 4th of August. The weather was fine, and, on the previous evening, land was in sight, but it was anticipated that the course steered would carry her clear, but unfortunately a strong current set her on to the reefs, upon which she struck heavily. The whole of the day was occupied in endeavouring to get the ship off. Anchors were laid out astern, but no progress was made, and as night came on the officers and crew took to the boats and sheltered behind the reefs The particular portion of the reef upon which the ill-fated ship struck is very dangerous, and for thirteen days, in fact until the masts went over the side, and the vessel broke up, all endeavours to reach her proved unavailing. Everything was done by the Captain and crew that could be done, and it was not till no chance remained of saving the ship, or any portion of the cargo, that they went on board the American whaler *Laconia*, and were taken to the Mauritius."

"We learn that the mail of yesterday took home another sum of £400 sterling, collected by the Committee in Bombay, for the relief of the sick and wounded in the Franco-German War. This money was remitted by the Oriental Bank at par, and makes the contribution from Bombay up to £1,000. Next mail will, in all probability, take home another bill for £200, which also, it is hoped, some of the Banks may remit at par."

Tuesday, November 1.

—*Times of India*: "There has been, we learn from a contemporay, a great atmospheric disturbance in the districts on the western side of the Hooghly. Tremendous and unusual falls of rain have taken place, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Much of the rice is *laid* and flattened. But on the whole the rain will, we are told, add one-third to the expected crops, and rice, which is at present selling at a maund for a rupee, is expected to rise a maund and a half."

"We regret to record the death of Anna Sahib Poorhundhurry, a well-known Sirdar of the Deccan Capital, which event took place on the night of the 26th instant. The untimely death of this gentlemen, who was a popular man, has cast a gloom over the Brahmin community of Poona. The deceased Sirdar leaves one son to perpetuate the family name of his ancestors, who, we may remark occupy a prominent place in the history of Maharastra. A fortified warra at Sassoor, near the banks of the Kurra, which will long remain a momment of the wealth and power of this family, rears its proud head in the dim horizon, as the traveller proceeds on his way to the approach of the Poorhundhur Hill. This palace, famous in history, was visited by Sir Bartle Frere in 1866,—Mr. H. Luxa, the then Registrar of the Poorhundhur district, acting as cicerone As remarked above, the palace is strongly fortified, and in 1818 its garrison held out for ten days against a division of the British Army."

We give the following telegrams, cut from the London papers, as specimens of what a pithy disclaimer ought to be like. The information they convey may also be of interest to some whom the overland papers do not reach:—

"WILHELMSHOHE, Oct. 9, 10-45 a. m.

"Several journals have published a document signed Napoleon, and dated Wilhelmshohe, Sept. 26, 1870. This document is apocryphal, and I shall be obliged by your contradicting it.

"F. PIETRI.

"The Private Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon."

"FERRIERS, Oct. 2, 10-15 p. m.

"The report of the conversation between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, given by Dr Russell, the *Times'* correspondent, is founded throughout upon mere invention.

"BISMARCK."

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6, 1-35 p. m.

"I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute a danger for Germany; nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Malet or to any other person.

"BISMARCK."

"The court-martial on the survivors of the ship-wrecked *Captain* is proceeding at length, and some very valuable evidence is being obtained regarding ship-building in general, and that of the *Captain* in particular, from Messrs. Laird, Reid, and others. It would seem now that the much-abused, Reid was right throughout, and that his opposition to the First Lord procured his dismissal; but Mr. Childers has met with a terrible retribution, for he has lost his own son whom he sent to sea in the *Captain* to show his confidence in the vessel."

"The Madras Railway Accident.—The Madras Mail says—'Up till yesterday afternoon no bodies had been recovered, and the general expectation was that, if recovered at all, the remains of the lost passengers would be found rather in the river than in the wreck. The Collector has given orders to be on the look out all along the banks. The water seems to have gone down only two inches within the past twenty-four hours. The watchman whose duty it was to be there was at his post when the train got on the bridge, but like a native he ran away the moment the accident occurred, and he has not been heard of since.'"

"Count Bismarck has directed the representatives of Prussia abroad to give an unqualified contradiction to the statement of the government at Tours, that in his interview with M. Favre he had expressed any intention of reducing France to a second-rate power. No such phrase, or no phrase capable of bearing this meaning, was ever employed by him."

"F. Mulhausen, Civil Engineer of Brunswick, has invented, according to the *British Medical Journal*, a new freezing and ventilating machine of remark- able ingenuity. The cold is produced by the mechanical expansion of atmospheric air. It produces, when in operation, any desired degree of cold, freezes water without the use of any chemical agents, and will effectually cool and ventilate any apartment or building, on whatever scale, large or small. In hospitals, especially in tropical climates, where the production of ice and the cooling of the air are often matters of great urgency, and always of great value, in theatres and workshops, and in our new Indian barracks such a machine will be of infinite value."

—"*Home News*: "The *France* gives an account of a new murderous missile recently tried at Paris the results of which were so fearful that it is said the authorities hesitate to adopt it. The missile is called the Satan Fusee, and consists of a hollow shell which is filled with petroleum, the explosion of which is regulated by a time fuse. These bombs contain one, two, or there litres of petroleum, and one of the largest, when tried at St. Cloud, covered an immense space of ground with a sea of liquid and inextinguishable fire. The Commission appointed to test the merits of this invention reported strongly of its efficacy, but declined to recommend its use except in reprisal for the employment of similar destructve compounds by the enemy, which the Germans are accused of having done at Strasburg. The inventor has been assigned a large establishment at Batignolles, formerly girls' school, where 200 workmen are busily engaged in preparing these dreadful messengers of death."

"The floods in the Southern American States are doing enormous damage. A telegram dated October 2 says that in consequence of severe freshets during the last three days in the James and Potomac rivers, in Virginia and Maryland, the cities of Richmond, Lynchburg, Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown have been partially submerged. Harper's Ferry was devastated, and forty-seven lives were lost there. The total value

of property lost exceeds 4,000,000 dols. About one hundred lives have been lost. The waters are now subsiding."

"In making an annual statement of the cotton crop for the year 1869-70, the *Charleston* (South Carolina) *Courier* states that the value of the crop for the year may be stated in round numbers at 325,000,000 dols. This large sum, it says, has been of incalculable benefit to the entire country. The total crop exceeds the estimate of the most sanguine in the early part of the season by 500,000 to 750,000 bales. The increase over the previous year's crop has been mainly absorbed by European countries, which took 726,796 bales more than in 1868-9. There were 112,000 bales consumed in the Southern States. There can be no doubt that the very large cotton crop of 1869-70 has been of vital importance in effacing the traces of the late Civil War. It has given the planters money and cheerfulness, and with returning prosperity the bitter feelings of the past have been assuaged. Two or three more years of such great prosperity will efface almost everything but the memory of the fearful conflict of five years ago."

Wednesday, November 2.

—*Times of India*: "Robert Bailey, a seaman of the ship Norah Græme, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment."

"The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 56 feet 2 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 58 feet 1 inch. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 64 inches 97 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 91 inches 4 cents."

"It is said that another grand ceremony is to take place at Hyderabad very shortly in connection with the young Nizam, and that the Viceroy and Governors of the Presidency towns are likely to be asked to be present on the occasion. It is reported that the Hyderabad Government will give a month's salary to all the servants of the palace at the forthcoming ceremony, and that this alone will cost about fourteen lakhs of rupees!"

—*Star of India*: "Under the provisions of Act II of 1865 the Municipal Commissioner has declared the Colaba Hindu burying and Burning Ground, the new Sonapore Hindu Burial Ground, and the Tank Bunder Hindu Burial and Burning Ground, closed from the 1st of January next."

—*Hindu Prakash*: "His Highness Rao Pragmalji of Kutch seems to be a man of very liberal veiws. We remember the way in which he was welcomed and honoured by the Kutchees of Bombay when he came over here on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has now shown an instance of his liberalism by banishing out of his kingdom a member of that notorious class, the Maharaja for turbulent conduct. This is a step in the right direction. But in connection with this we are tempted to inquire whether no order can be taken with the crowds that literally block up the road near the Bholeshwar temple? In the days of Dewali, just gone away, the road was closed up by so many swarms of these Maharaja-worshippers that it is no exaggeration to say, that to win one's way through them was somewhat rough work. Though we do not advocate a total prohibition going forth against the people worshipping the Maharajas, we think it might be arranged that they should not crowd together in such numbers on the public roads as to leave no room for strangers to pass by."

—*Poona Observer*: "The number of deaths during last month in the City of Poona was one hundred and two, including men, women, and children, chiefly from dysentry and fever."

"We understand that the Executive Engineer will immediately commence making alterations in the Poona Arsenal for the adoption of a Gun Carriage Department which will be removed in May next from Colaba. The Arsenal is to be transferred to Kirkee, where also buildings will be erected for the purpose."

—*Madras Times*: "We learn tha on Tuesday last, while Lord Napier was proceeding to Council, his carriage was stopped near Munro's Statue by a native man laying hold of the reins of the horses. The coachman remonstrated with the man, but to no purpose. One of the Body Guard troopers attending the Governor then advanced and struck the man with the flat part of the sword. The man upon this fell back and stated as an explanation of what he had done, that he presented several petitions to Government and had received no answer and he had therfore determined to see the Governor in person. The man was sent on to the office of the Commissioner of Police.

—*Home News*: "India at Islington.—The collection of Bombay articles at the Workmen's International Exhibition, Islington, could not be easily surpassed. The carved rose-wood furniture, inlaid work, gold and silver ornaments, and embroidery deserve the highest praise. With the International Show contributed by Dr. Forbes Watson, the Indian collection in point of artistic merit ranks next to the Italian, which is far beyond all the rest."

Thursday, November 3.

—*Times of India*: "We trust the extract from the *Mofussilite*, given in our columns on Monday, would attract the close attention it deserves. It was to the effect that Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues 'have brought themselves to hold in utter contempt all public opinion in India whatever.' And how is this insanity to be accounted for? Because, says our contemporary, the said officials think they 'have made sure of the India House.'"

—*Englishman*: "The P. & O. Company are threatening, we see, to break up their large establishment at Garden Reach, and transfer the works to the Central Depôts at Galle and Bombay. So much for the canal and the through line of railway."

—*Pall Mall Gazette*: "There is an evergrowing agitation on foot throughout Catholic Germany in favour of a decided and final protest against the last Council and all its doings—a protest headed by men of the highest eminence. If we mistake not, the Archbishop of Cologne himself was for a good while among the black sheep at Rome. But since his return he has shown an unbounded zeal for Council and its 'work.'"

Friday, November 4.

—Galle telegram, Hongkong, 18th: "Matters still look unsatisfactory at Tientsin.

Energetic preparations for war are being carried on both at Tientsin and Peking.

It is reported that Mr. Wade applied to Admiral Kellett for some men and field pieces to patrol the settlement. Information not absolutely authentic.

—*Times of India*. "The latest news regarding Syud Toorke is that, after inflicting a signal defeat on Syud Azan-bin Ghes, at a place called Junk, he marched unopposed through Jalaan, and has now taken absolute possession of Soor, a seaport town a few days' journey from Muscat. From Soor, as a base, he evidently intends to attack Muscat; and the country generally is in his favour."

"Intelligence has been received of the death of His Highness Syud Madjid, Sultan of Zanzibar, and of the accession of his younger brother, Syud Burgash, to the Sultanate. This Syud Burgash has twice visited Bombay, once as a refugee, and a second time for medical aid. He is said to be adverse to British interests. If he is so, it is owing to the fault of our consular agents who, knowing the antipathy of the late Sultan towards him, have shewn him scant courtesy, and have driven him to seek sympathy from French agents. But now that he is in power, and understanding, and even cordiality, will no doubt be established."

"We much regret to learn of the death of Colonel Chamberlain, of the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, which occured at Umballa on Sunday last. Colonel Chamberlain was an officer of the Bombay Staff Corps, who had done good service on more occasions than one."

—Deaths last week, 302.

—John Barron, House of Correction, has been detected in "tearing leaves out of the prison books for the purpose of writing letters thereon to persons outside the jail, with the object of escaping from custody He was adjudged guilty, and was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails."

—*Daily News*; Paris, Sept. 21st: "Some of the papers discovered in the Tuileries are also published. There is a letter from Jecker to Conti, in which he says that de Morny had promised him to get the Mexican Goverument to pay his claims on condition of receiving 30 per cent. of profits A letter signed Persigny complains that an employé in the Cabinet Noir is in want, and ought to be given money to prevent his letting out secrets. A letter from the Queen of Holland tells Napoleon that if he does not interfere in Germrny his own dynasty will suffer. A note of the Emperor, without date, says 'If France boldly places itself on the terrain of the nationalities, it is necessary to prove that the Belgian nationality does not exist. The Cabinet of Berlin seeming ready to enter into negotiations it would be well to negotiate a secret *acte*,' which would pledge both parties This act would have the double advantage of compromising Prussia and of being for her a pledge of the sincerity of the Emperor.' The note then goes on to say that it is necessary to dissipate the apprehensions of Prussia 'An *acte* is wanted,' it continues, 'and one which would consist of a regulation of the ulterior fate of Belgium in concert with Prussia would, by proving at Berlin that the Emperor desires the extension which is necessary to France since the events which have taken place in Germany, be at least a relative certainty that the Prussian Government would not object to our aggrandizement towards the North."

"I drove this morning through the fighting faubourgs with a member of the Barricade Committee. Barricades are being erected everywhere, and they are even stronger than the outer fortifications. There are, too, some agreeable little chemical surprises for the Prussians if ever they get into the town. In reply to some suggestions which I made, my friend said, 'Leave these people to form their own plans. They understand street fighting better than any one in the world,' At La Villette, Genelle, and other faubourgs inhabited by the blouses, there is no lack of patriotism, and they will blow themselves and their homes up rather than yield. The bold Britons started again in their Derby turn-out yesterday. Nothing has been heard of them since. We do not know whether they have been imprisoned or what has become of them. I have already entrusted my letters to balloons, boatmen, peasants, and Americans, but I do not know whether they have reached you or not."

—*Bombay Gazette*: "There are in all fifty one vernacular newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency. Of these 9 are Anglo-Marathi, 17 Marathi, 4 Anglo Gujerati, 17 Gujerati 1 Persian, and 3 Hindostani. 22 of these papers are published in Bombay, 2 Poona, 2 Tanna, 2 Sattara, 2 Nassick, 1 Rutnagherry, 1 Belgaun, 2 Ahmednuggur, 1 Kolapore, 1 Jamkundi, 1 Sholapore, 1 Dhoolia, 1 Allibag, 2 Surat, 3 Ahmedabad, 4 Kurachee, 2 Kaira, 1 Rajcote, and 1 Broach."

—*Delhi Gazette*: "It is said that a complete reconciliation has taken place between Mrs. Dickens and her sister and her eldest daughter. It would appear, that the deceased alone stood in the way, and his death reunites the children to the mother and sister to sister."

—*Poona Observer*: "About one thousand Hindus of the City left yesterday for Benares, some by railway and some by the marching route, to perform the "munkuesunkrant" ceremony."

—The introduction of the "Card Post," on October 1st in England, seems to have been accompanied by the most extraordinary success. We read that before six in the morning 260,000 reached the General Post Office, and 2,000,000 by twelve o'clock.

A CITY OF THE DEAD.

BY REV. W. H. BIDWELL.

LONDON, July 30, 1870.

Some days since we walked into a city of the dead. We had been there before. It is a walled city, with one gate of entrance leading into a central avenue—Broadway like—adorned on either side with beautiful trees of luxuriant foliage. Other streets lead to numerous abodes, with the names of the dwellers there. It is an ancient city—the growth of centuries. It is a crowded city, densely populated, with no room for more. It contains the homes of the great and the good and the renowned, whose names will never perish. The residents all came in at the one gate, but they never go out. A quiet stillness reigns and there is no noise in the streets. Perfect order prevails, and there is no violence nor crime. No municipal laws and regulations are required and no courts of justice are held No policemen are seen, nor the tramp of their footsteps heard by night or by day. No diseases are known and no physicians are needed to administer medicine There are no prisons in that city and no dens of intemperance and wickedness to lure the thoughtless into the by-paths of ruin. No Sabbath-breaking is known in that city. No long processions are seen, with drums beating and banners waving, to interrupt the impressive stillness of the scene. The number of dwellers in that city is an hundred and twenty thousand, enough for an hundred congregations. Among these are three

hundred ministers—godly men and men of sacred renown in past ages, and who still live in imperishable memory. Their brilliant and burning thoughts are read in many languages of the world. Their lips and tongues are silent and yet they preach, with pungency and power, to living men. The voice of the great hymnologist of a past age is silent; but his sacred songs, tuned from the harps of heaven, are sung by myriad lips in ten thousand sanctums every Sabbath and around countless family altars. We could easily fancy this spot a resort of ministering angels and almost believed we could hear their soft breathing whisperings among the luxuriant trees. We know they keep their watchful vigil above the dead sleepers there.

It is a city full of interest and impressive instruction. We have visited many cities of renown in the ancient world of the Orient which lie in ruins, and many of more modern days, adorned with the treasures of art and thronged with millions of living humanity, but few or none so redolent of sacred attractions as this city of the dead. It lies on the border land of two worlds, with only a step across the invisible boundary. We made numerous calls at the abodes of the dwellers there. We called at the home of that mighty dreamer, John Bunyan, who dreamed as never man dreamed before. We found him asleep and he could not be waked. The image of his noble form was lying on an elevated pedestal, with upturned face, and his eyes seemingly fixed on the gates of the Celestial City. The grand march of events and the revolutions of time sweep across the ages, but disturb not his peaceful slumbers. The pilgrimage of the wondrous pilgrim ended ages ago. He rests from his labors and his works and dreams of marvellous beauty follow him down the track of time to coming ages. What a life was his! What memories follow him! What surpassing and radiant glories cluster around his head in heaven! We called at "the house" of the illustrious hymnologist of modern centuries, Isaac Watts, whose divine songs have touched and tuned the hearts and the harps of so many millions now on earth and in heaven. A fitting "In Memoriam," in descriptive language, of his character and works, was chiseled on the white marble monument, which tells the stranger where he sleeps the sleep of ages *while he leads the choral anthems of the skies.*

In another street is the massive home of that Christian scholar and divine, Dr. John Owen, of theological renown. And near him is the resting place of Rev. Dr, John Gill, well known in the learned world. And then in a retired spot, a little way off, is the humble dwelling of Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," whose romantic story has delighted the youthful generations of bygone times. In testimony of his worth and memory, the youth and children of England are about to erect a splendid monument over his mausoleum. In a centrel spot on the eastern side of the main avenue is the home of Richard Cromwell, son of the great Puritan warrior and ruler of England, who scattered the unruly members of the long Parlament like chaff before the wind and lifted up that island kingdom conspicuous and powerful among the nations of the world. And by his side sleeps Henry Cromwell, nephew of the illustrious Protector. Here, also, sleeps the mother of John Wesley, the renowned leader and father of Methodism in England, which holds a powerful and benign sway over millions in this influential country across the Atlantic. And here, also, is the home of Lady Ann Erskine, of benevolent memory, who was held in high honer during her pilgrimage on earth. Many other names are here which might be recounted, who adorned the Church and the world in the ages in which they lived. But time and room forbid.

Such is a brief glimpse of *Bunkill Fields*—a city of the dead, a central city in the heart of mighty London, a great ocean of living, breathing and pulsating humanity. It is a great family gathering place of Puritan piety and worth of character and influence which will flow down in healing streams through all coming ages. It is a historic spot of surpassing interest to all who revere the Puritan name and character.—*New York Observer.*

A PLEA FOR PEACE.

ADDRESS FROM THE COMMITTEES OF THE LONDON AND AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETIES TO THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

Dear Friends,—That which we have long feared has come upon the nations. The system of armed peace which the Governments of Europe have insisted on maintaining has issued, as such a system could not fail, sooner or later, to do, in open war between the two Powers which had most distinguished themselves by the excess of their warlike preparations. The conflict which has now commenced will beyond doubt, prove to be one of the most awful in the history of the world. It will involve an incalculable destruction of human life and property, will fill myriads of hitherto happy homes with horror and anguish, will derange those beneficent ties of commerce by which mankind are bound to each other, will arrest the progress of liberty and civilization, will envenom men's spirits by evil passions, and will make the very name of Christianity—the religion of mercy and brotherly love—for the time a mockery in the earth.

But while overwhelmed with sorrow at this terrible event, we at least can look upon it with a conscience free from remorse. For many years we have not ceased, to the extent of our abilities and opportunities in our endeavors to impress upon Governments and peoples the duty of using the lucid intervals of peace in adopting means which would give some guarantee to the nations against so dire a calamity as that which has now overtaken them. Far from having proclaimed, as we are sometime mistakenly accused of doing, an approaching millenium of universal peace, our voice, on the contrary, has been one of constant deprecation and warning, on the ground that there was no security for peace while Europe was incessantly preparing for war, and while the nations were content to leave the continuance of peace at the mercy of the excited passions and hazardous accidents of the moment. Therefore it is that we have been strenuously contending, first, for a mutual and simultaneous reduction of those enormous armaments, which, kept up professedly in the interests of peace, are the most dangerous incentives to war; and, secondly, for the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, or some form of international jurisdiction, by which the differences of nations could be referred to the decision of reason and justice, instead of prejudice and passion. If there be any who doubt the efficacy of these means will they suggest some means more efficacious, or are we to abandon mankind in despair to the internal rule of barbarism and brute force?

What now, dear friends, remains for us to do? Unhappily, in those countries which are the actual seat of war, the voice of justice, reason, and religion is stifled, for that is the only condition on which war can be prosecuted. Our execellent fellow-laborers in the cause of peace on the Continent, have not been wanting to their principles and convictions at this awful crisis. Consistently and courageously, even on the very arena of warlike agitation, have they, in every way that was open to them, uttered bold and eloquent protests against the war. But while it may be difficult for them to persevere in that course—for war is the most oppressive of tyrants—*we* must continue to denounce this great crime against humanity, and, undazzled by the glare of victory which may attend one side or the other, turn upon it steadily the light of sober reason and Christian morality. We must, guard ourselves and use whatever influence we possess in guarding others, against the contagion or the war spirit which is apt to spread even to those who are only spectators of the conflict. We must do all that lies in our power to prevent the area of war being enlarged, and especially we must strenuously resist all attempts to involve our own country in this dreadful imbroglio. We must watch every opening for the restoration of peace, so as to encourage our own and other neutral Governments to offer their mediation at the earliest possible opportunity with a view to bring the war to an end. And above all, we must stand prepared, whenever this deplorable conflict is closed, to invoke the public opinion of all Christendom in favor of such measures being taken, as will for the future place the peace of the world beyond the reach of the personal ambition of individuals, or the capricious impulses of popular passion. And may we not hope that the horror and indignation which this war cannot fail ultimately to inspire, will convince all men of the supreme folly and wickeness of referring the disputes of nations to the blind and brutal arbitrament of the sword—will awaken so sterna demand among the millions of the oppressed populations of Europe as can no longer be resisted, for those measures of disarmament and arbitration for which we have been so long contending, and which seem the only means of escape from the vicious circle in which the nations have been so long revolving?

JOSEPH PEASE, *President.* } London
HENRY RICHARD, *Secretary.* } Peace Soc.
HOWARD MALCOM, *President.* } Ameican,
AMASA LORD, *Secretary.* } Peace Soc.
Sept, 1870.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, October 27th.—The King of Prussia telegraphs as follows:—The army of Bazaine and Metz capitulated this morning. 150,000 prisoners of war were taken, including 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers.

28th.—The *Official Gazette* of Berlin says that it is absolutely, militarily, and strategically necessary to firmly detain Metz as a defensive bulwark.—The total number of prisoners taken at Metz was 173,000, including three Marshals and 6,000 officers.—No news has been received from Paris this week. The Prussians are now at Granvilliers, near the Amiens and Rouen Railway.

29th.—M. Thiers having received a safe conduct has gone to Paris. He proceeded to Versailles after the conclusion of his mission to Paris. It is reported that a corps of Baden troops has been beaten near Besançon. 1,200 were killed and 300 retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed.—A French decree has been issued ordering the Mayors to organise a complete system for observing the movements of the enemy.—The surrender of Metz was unconditional, and the officers are now on parole.—The Germans have evacuated Vesvul, and are proceeding westward.—Skirmishing is taking place between Amiens and Rouen, and between Blois and Beaugancy.—The Prussian outposts report that heavy firing took place in the Villette quartier of Paris, on Tuesday,—The English Press counsel France that submission is necessary, and that it will involve no dishonour.—'Versailles, 28th October.—Yesterday evening capitulation (? concluded, query of Metz?) Order direct in Berlin to fire salutes in honor of victory. On the 20th,(? 26th, or 29th, or 30th), not on the 27th, the Town and Forts will be occupied. Prisoners are 173,000, 3 Marshals and 6,000 officers WILLIAM R.

30th.—The Germans will enter Metz to-day. 173,000 prisoners, including 16,000 wounded, 40 millions of francs, and 2,000 guns were captured at Metz.—The reported street fighting in Paris has been denied, and perfect union is said to prevail among all classes of of the population.—The Gardes Mobiles have repulsed 1,200 Prusians, who were attempting to cut the Amiens and Rouen ralway.—The Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles have been made Mar-

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shals. General von Moltke has been created a Count.—Prussia, Russia, and Austria have agreed to the candidature of Prince Amadeus for the Spanish throne.—A flying column of Wurtembergers have routed the Francs-tireurs and Gardes Mobiles between Nangis and Montereau, capturing some mitrailleuses and 600 prisoners.—A circular from M. Gambetta denounces the capitulation of Metz as a crime, but says that the authors are beyond the pale of the law. "Whatever happens, we will not allow ourselves, to be overcome."

31,—A proclamation of the Tours Government has been published, announcing the capitulation of Metz by the treachery of Marshal Bazaine; who made himself the Agent ntow (query of the traitor) of Sedan.—The Government express their determination to resist, while an inch of soil remains.—When the capitulation of Metz was known to the inhabitants, they were furious, and the National Guard at first refused to surrender their arms.—Marshal Bazaine has gone to Wilhelmshohe. The populace hooted and attacked his carriage.—6,000 Prussians have left Metz to besiege Longwy.—Mr. Wade telegraphs, under date of the 16th inst, that a decree had been issued ordering the execution of 20 Chinese at Tientsin.—Advices from Versailles state that the French drove the Prussian outposts, on the 28th inst., to the East of St. Denis, and occupied the position with a considerable force. The Prussians recaptured the position on the 30th inst. after a brilliant fight, in which 30 officers and 1,200 prisoners were taken. The losses were heavy.

Nov. 1st.—Of the German army at Metz, two corps move to the South, towards Besancon, two to the North, towards Lille, while the remainder joins the army before Paris.—The Prussians occupied Dijon on Saturday, after 8 hours' fighting. The town was bombarded.

2nd.—M. Thiers has arrived at Versailles, and proceeded to Paris.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Wilhelmshohe.—A Paris letter, dated 28th October, states that the vigour and resolution of the defenders of the Capital continue. Unabated preparations are being made to defend Tours.—M. Gambetta has issued proclamations to the Army, energetically calling the soldiers once more to raise the banner of France and conquer. —M. Thiers returned to Versailles from Paris on Monday, but the result of his mission is not yet known.—A general order from Marshal Bazaine announcing the capitulation of Metz, says that he was conquered by famine.—General Boyer denies Gambetta's charge of treason.—The new ironclad *Abyssinia* made a successful final trial trip yesterday, preparatory to her proceeding to Bombay.

3rd.—The soldiers of the Landwehr, who are escorting the French prisoners from Metz, will not return to France, their services being no longer required.—Marshals Canrobert and Lebœuf have arrived at Cassel.—M. Thiers had two interviews yesterday with Count Bismarck.—A despatch from Count Bismarck to Count Bernstorff expresses the willingness of the Germans to further the re-establishmet of peace, but declines to take the initiative in the negotiations.

3rd.—M. Thiers has been empowered by the Paris Government to negotiate an armistice on the basis porposed by England for the convocation of a constituent assembly.—The question of a cession of territory remains untouched.—Count Manteuffel has been appointed to command the First German Army, which will occupy Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany.—The second Army under Prince Frederick Charles is to operate in the centre of France.—Reuter's office announces, that Count Bismarck has offered M. Thiers an armistice of 25 days, on the basis, of a *statu quo*, in order to allow a general election in France to be held.

"*Berlin, October 27th*—Queen Homburg 27th, morning. Bazaine capitulated at Metz 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 wounded

30th—Telegram from the King to Queen Augusta, at Homburg, 29th Oct. :—The great measure of success, now that the two hostile armies which were opposed to us in the field are in captivity, has induced me yesterday to appoint the two Commanders of our armies, Fritz [Crown Prince of Prussia] and Friedrick Carl as Field Marshals, the first case of its kind in our House."

WILLIAM R.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Rangoon, October 30th* :

From Southampton.—Mrs. S Scott, infant and E. female servant Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Thurburn, Sir G. Couper, Mr. J. Thomas and brother, Colonel and Mrs. Reid, 2 children and E se vant, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Richardson and 2 children and E. servant Miss Anderson, Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. H. T. Bartl tt, Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. T. Molecy, Mrs. Abbot, Mr. S. Abbot, Mrs. Webb, Mr. W. W. Horsley, Mr. Frost, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Mr. J. Simson, Mr. E. McCallum, Colonel Field, Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. Candy Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. C. Achand, Miss Crawford, Dr. H. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Rowen, 2 daughters and infant, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Batty, Miss Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Mahaffy, Rear Admiral Cockburn, Captain Fairfax, R. N. Mr. Harris, N.2 cler s R. N. and 3 servants, Mr. P. R. Murray, Mr. R. Williamson, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Stansedt, Com. Adams, Mrs. R. Mather, Mr. W. T. Archibald, Mr. Spears, Mr. Broughton.

From Suez.—Mr. Wel er, Mr Firebrace, Mr. J. H. Grant and servant, Dr. Buhler, Mr. T. Corban, Mr. J. M. Struthers, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. J. Braidwood, Mr. McNair, Mr. Dafenback, Mr. G. H. Coats and 3 sons, Mr. J. Wilson, Archbishop Leonard, Father Leonard, and 8 others and se vant, Mr. Sang, Mr. H. J. Turner Mr. Gay, Mr. W. Rogerson, and Mr. J. Muir.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Columbian, October 30th* :

For *Southampton.*—Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Major Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Garden and 4 children, Colonel H. P. de Teissier, Mrs. McN ile, Mr. W. Higgins, Colonel Hunter, Captain Hawkes, Mr. Walter Pickford, Mrs. Godwin, Mr. Armstr ng, Mr. R A. Crabbe. Mr. J. Wheeler, Colonel Hardy, Mr. G. F. Parry, and Mr. Thos. Moore.

For Suez.—Lord Naas, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Washington, J. McCoy, Mr. Steel, Lieut. Heaviside, Major-General C. Cureton, and Captain G. J. Babot.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

CHAUNTRELL—BOYCE—Oct. 27th, at Saint Paul's Church Poona, F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., to Emily, the only surviving daughter of the Rev. Henry LeGrand Boyce.

KERTLAND—ANDERSON—Nov. 1st, at Byculla Church, Bombay, by the Rev. T.C. Reynell, J. C. Kertland, Esq., E. I. R., Allahabad, to Maggie, younger daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of Colin View House Belfast.

STOTHERT—EWING.—Nov. 2nd at Poona, by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, the Rev. R. Stothert, Missionary, Free Church of Scotlond, to Miss Ca harine Ewing.

BARRETT—HINSLEY.—Oct. 29th, at Colaba Church, Bombay, Arthur, Barrett, Elphinstone High School, to Marianne, daughter of the late Unwin Hinsley, of Broughtion, Lancasbire.

DEATHS.

AYMAEE—Oct. 28th, at Bombay, Aymaee, the beloved daughter of Mr. Hormusjee Cooverjee Oomreegur, (partner of Messrs. N. V. Curranjee & Co.), aged 1 year and 6 days.

ROSS—Oct. 24th, at Bhosawul, at the residence of T. T. Watson, Esq, Assistan-Locomotive Superintendent, G I. P. R., Kate Taylor, aged 4½ years, the youngest child of the late A. B. Ross, Esq., Central Province Commissioner.

MODY—Oct. 28th, at Queen's Road, Framroz, the youngest son of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee Mody, of Messrs. Crawford & Co., aged 2½ months.

HARPUR—November 3rd, of bronchitus, Henry Alexander, son of the Rev. W. H. Harpur, S. P. G. Chapain, St. Peter's Mazagon.

Advertisements.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

Parties wishing to subscribe to any of the undermentioned Magazines for 1871, are kindly requested to send their orders to the Secretary of the Tract and Book Society, Bombay, before the 10th of November, 1870. The Indian postage for the smaller periodicals is 12 As. yearly; for the larger, Rs. 1-8; but when two or more are taken, the postage is proportionably diminished.

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Sunday School Teacher	1	4
Biblical Treasury	0	10
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Child's Own Magazine	0	6
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As the rates for the most of the above have been reduced, it is requested that payment may be made before January 31st, 1871. Supplies required for distribution (a dozen or more copies) will be furnished at a discount of ten per cent.

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